

MUT

I saw thee *mutable*
Of fancy, fear'd lest one day thou would'st leave me. *Milt.*
MUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *mutable*.] Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.
MUTATION. *n. f.* [*mutatio*, French; *mutatio*, Lat.] Change; alteration.

His honour
Was nothing but *mutation*, ay, and that
From one bad thing to worse. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit
matter for this present argument. *Bacon's Essays.*
To make plants grow out of the sun or open air is a great
mutation in nature, and may induce a change in the food. *Bacon.*

MUTE. *adj.* [*mutus*, French; *mutus*, Latin.]
1. Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice.
Why did he reason in my soul implant,
And speech, th' effect of reason? To the *mute*
My speech is lost; my reason to the brute. *Dryden.*
Mute solemn sorrow, free from female noise,
Such as the majesty of grief destroys. *Dryden.*
2. Having nothing to say.
Say she be *mute*, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakespeare.*
All fat *mute*,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton.*
All the heav'nly choir stood *mute*,
And silence was in heav'n. *Milt. Paradise Lost, l. iii.*
The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,
Mute to my questions, in my praises loud,
Echo'd the word. *Prior.*

MUTE. *n. f.*
1. One that has no power of speech.
Either our history shall with full-mouth
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,
Like Turkish *mute*, shall have a tongueless mouth. *Shakef.*
Your *mute* I'll be;
When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakef.*
He that never hears a word spoken, no wonder if he remain
speechless; as one *mute* do, who from an infant should be
bred up amongst *mute*, and have no teaching. *Holder.*
Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate
the *muter* in their actions. *Dryden's Discourse.*
2. A letter which without a vowel can make no sound.
Grammarians note the easy pronunciation of a *mute* before
a liquid, which doth not therefore necessarily make the preced-
ing vowel long. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
To **MUTE**. *v. n.* [*mutir*, French.] To dung as birds.
Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *muter* warm dung into
mine eyes. *Tob. ii. 10.*

I could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird from *muting* on my head. *Ben. Johnson.*
The bird not able to digest the fruit, from her inconverted
muting ariseth this plant. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
MUTELY. *adv.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally.
Driving dumb silence from the portal door,
Where he had *mutely* sat two hours before. *Milton.*
To **MUTILATE**. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, Fr. *mutile*, Latin.] To de-
prive of some essential part.
Such fearing to concede a monstrosity, or *mutilate* the in-
tegrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen
ribs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Sylburgius justly complains that the place is *mutilated*. *Still.*
Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whose
fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*
Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of
their having been *mutilated* and consumed with moisture. *Baker.*
MUTILATION. *n. f.* [*mutilation*, Fr. *mutilatio*, from *mutile*, Lat.]
Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.
The subject had been oppressed by fines, imprisonments,
mutilations, pillories, and banishments. *Cavendon.*
Mutilations are not transmitted from father to son, the blind
begetting such as can see: cripples, *mutilate* in their own
persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*
MUTINE. *n. f.* [*mutin*, French.] A mutineer; a mover of in-
furrection. Not in use.

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,
That would not let me sleep; methought I lay
Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Like the *mutines* of Jerusalem,
Be friends a while. *Shakespeare's King John.*
MUTINEER. *n. f.* [from *mutin*, French.] A mover of fed-
eration; an opposer of lawful authority.
The war of the duke of Urbino, head of the Spanish *muti-
neers*, was unjust. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Set wide the *muti's* garden-gate;
For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet. *Dryden.*
They have cashiered several of their followers as *mutineers*,
who have contradicted them in political conversations. *Addi-
son.*
MUTINOUS. *adj.* [*mutinus*, French.] Seditious; busy in
infurrection; turbulent.

MUT

It tauntingly replied
To th' discontented members, th' *mutinous* parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The laws of England should be administered, and the *mu-
tinous* severely suppressed. *Hayward.*
Lend me your guards, that if persuasion fail,
Force may against the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*
My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;
Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud. *Dryden.*
MUTINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiously; turbu-
lently.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern
a people in nature *mutinously* proud, and always before used to
hard governors. *Sidney.*
Men imprudently often, seditiously and *mutinously* some-
times, employ their zeal for persons. *Spratt's Sermons.*
MUTINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiousness; tur-
bulence.
To **MUTINY**. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, French.] To rise against author-
ity; to make infurrection; to move sedition.
The spirit of my father begins to *mutiny* against this ser-
vitude. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
The people *mutiny*, the fort is mine,
And all the soldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*
When Cæsar's army *mutined*, and grew troublesome, no
argument could appease them. *Spratt's Sermons.*
MUTINY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Infurrection; sedition.
The king fled to a strong castle, where he was gathering
forces to suppress this *mutiny*. *Sidney.*

I th' war,
Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they shew'd
Most valour, spoke not for them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
In most strange postures
We've seen him set himself.
—There is a *mutiny* in's mind. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
Let's then if this frame
Of heav'n were falling, and these elements
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
The steadfast earth. *Milton's Parad. Lost, l. ii.*
Soldiers grow pernicious to their master who becomes their
servant, and is in danger of their *mutinies*, as much as any
government of seditions. *Temple.*
To **MUTTTER**. *v. n.* [*mutire*, *muttare*, Latin.] To grumble;
to murmur.

What would you ask me, that I would deny,
Or stand lo *muttering* on? *Shakespeare's Othello.*
How! what does his cashier'd worship *mutter*? *Shakef.*
Sky low'd, and *muttering* thunder some sad drops
Wept, at completing of the mortal sin
Original! *Milton's Par. Lost, l. ix.*
They may freely trespass, and do as they please; no man
dare accuse them, no, not so much as *mutter* against them.
Burton on Melancholy.

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,
Are rous'd; and clat'ring sticks cry, play, play, play:
Mean time your filthy foreigner will stare,
And *mutter* to himself, ha, *gens barbares*!
And it is well he *mutters*, well for him;
Our butchers else would tear him limb from limb. *Dryden.*
When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could
not forbear *muttering*. *Addison's Spectator.*
To **MUTTER**. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to
grumble forth.
Amongst the soldiers this is *muttered*,
That here you maintain several factions. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*
A kind of men, so loose of soul,
That in their sleep will *mutter* their affairs. *Shakef. Othello.*
Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* per-
verberies. *Jf. lxx. 2.*

A hateful prattling tongue,
That blows up jealousies, and heightens fears,
By *muttering* poisonous whispers in mens ears. *Cromb.*
MUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure ut-
terance.

Without his rod revers'd,
And backward *mutters* of dissembling power,
We cannot free the lady. *Milton.*
MUTTERER. *n. f.* [from *mutter*.] Grumbler; murmurer.
MUTTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *muttering*.] With a low voice;
without distinct articulation.
MUTTON. *n. f.* [*muton*, French.]
1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food.
The fat of roasted *mutton* or beef, falling on the birds, will
baste them. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*
2. A sheep: now only in ludicrous language.
Here's too small a pasture for such store of *mutton*. *Shat.*
The flesh of *mutton* is better tasted where the sheep feed
upon wild thyme and wholesome herbs. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Within a few days were brought out of the country two
thousand *muttons*. *Hayward's Edw. VI.*
MUTTONIST.

MYO

MUTTONIST. *n. f.* [*muton* and *ist*.] A hand large and
red.
Will he who saw the soldiers *muttonist*,
And saw thee maul'd appear within the list
To witness truth. *Dryden's Juvenal, sat. 16.*
MUTUAL. *adj.* [*mutuel*, French; *mutuus*, Lat.] Recipro-
cal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.
Note a wild and wanton herd,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,
If they perchance but hear a trumpet found,
You shall perceive them make a *mutual* stand,
By the sweet power of music. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
What should most excite a *mutual* flame,
Your rural cares and pleasures are the same. *Pope.*
MUTUALLY. *adv.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return.

He never bore
Like labour with the rest; where th' other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel,
And *mutually* participate. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who *mutually* hath answer'd my affection. *Shakespeare.*
The tongue and pen *mutually* assist one another, writing
what we speak, and speaking what we write. *Holder.*
Pellucid substances act upon the rays of light at a distance,
in refracting, reflecting and inflecting them, and the rays *mu-
tually* agitate the parts of those substances at a distance for
heating them. *Newton's Opticks.*
They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that lesson of vain
confidence and security. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
May I the sacred pleasures know
Of friendship amity, nor ever want
A friend with whom I *mutually* may share
Gladness and anguish. *Philips.*

MUTUALITY. *n. f.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocation.
Villanous thoughts, Rodrigo! when these *mutualities* to
marshall the way, hard at hand comes the incorporate con-
clusion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
MUTZLE. *n. f.* [*mutze*, French.]
1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.
But ever anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, she
threw such a prospect upon me, as might well have given a
surfeit to any weak lover's stomach. *Sidney, l. ii.*
Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity
with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would re-
quire twenty-five years to pass from us to the sun. *Cheyne.*
If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire
with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, use the *muzzle*
of the bellows. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*
2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.
The fifth Harry from curbed licence plucks
The *muzzle* of restraints; and the wild dog
Shall flesh his tooth on ev'ry innocent. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair;
With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*
To **MUTZLE**. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near;
The bear *muzzles*, and smells to him, puts his nose to his
mouth and to his ears, and at last leaves him. *L'Estrange.*
To **MUTZLE**. *v. a.*

1. To bind the mouth.
This butcher's cur is venom mouth'd, and I
Have not the pow'r to *muzzle* him; therefore best
Not wake him in his lumber. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
My dagger *muzzled*,
Left it should bite its master, and so prove,
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shat. Winter's Tale.*
The bear, the boar, and every savage name,
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bew't,
And *muzzled* though they seem, the mutes devour. *Dryden.*
Through the town with slow and solemn air,
Led by the nostrils, walks the *muzzled* bear. *Gay's Post.*
2. To fondle with the mouth close. A low word.
The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child.
L'Estrange's Fables.

My. pronoun possessive. [See *MINE*.] Belonging to me. *My*
is used before a substantive, and *mine* anciently and properly
before a vowel. *My* is now commonly used indifferently be-
fore both. *My* is used when the substantive follows, and
mine when it goes before: as, *this is my book; this book is*
mine.

Her feet she in my neck doth place.
I conclude my reply with the words of a Christian poet.
If my soul had free election
To dispose of her affection,
I shall present my reader with a journal. *Waller.*
MYNCHEN. *n. f.* [*myncpen*, Saxon.] A nun. *Addi-
son.*
MYOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*myographia*.] A description of the mus-
cles. *Diet.*
MYOLOGY. *n. f.* [*myologie*, French.] The description and doc-
trine of the muscles.

MYS

To instance in all the particulars, were to write a whole
system of *myology*. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
MYOPY. *n. f.* Shortness of sight.
MYRIAD. *n. f.* [*μυρία*.]
1. The number of ten thousand.
2. Proverbially any great number.

Assemble thou,
Of all those *myriads*, which we lead, the chief. *Milton.*
Are there legions of devils who are continually designing
and working our ruin? there are also *myriads* of good angels
who are more cheerful and officious to do us good. *Tillotson.*
Safe sits the goddess in her dark retreat;
Around her, *myriads* of ideas wait,
And endless shapes. *Prior.*
MYRMIDON. *n. f.* [*μυρμιδών*.] Any rude ruffian; so named
from the soldiers of Achilles.
The mass of the people will not endure to be governed by
Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons*, though
these be ever so numerous, and compels of their own repre-
sentatives. *Swift.*

MYROBALAN. *n. f.* [*myrobalanus*, Latin.] A fruit.
The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five
kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel,
having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste:
they are the production of five different trees growing in the
East Indies, where they are eaten preferred: they serve also
for making and for dressing leather: they have been long in
great esteem for their quality of opening the bowels in a
gentle manner, and afterwards strengthening them by their
astringency; but the present practice rejects them all. *Hill.*
The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures; for it is
sweet, and yet astringent. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 644.*
MYROPOLIST. *n. f.* [*μύροπος* and *πολις*.] One who sells un-
guents.

MYRRH. *n. f.* [*myrrha*, Latin; *myrrhe*, Fr.] A gum.
Myrrh is a vegetable product of the gum resin kind, sent
to us in loose granules from the size of a pepper corn to that
of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less
of an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acrid, with
a peculiar aromatic flavour, but very nauseous: its smell is
strong, but not disagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia,
but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our
myrrh is the very drug known by the ancients under the same
name: internally applied it is a powerful resolvent, and ex-
ternally applied it is discutient and vulnerary. *Hill's M. Med.*
The *myrrh* sweet bleeding in the bitter wound. *Spenser.*
I dropt in a little honey of roses, with a few drops of tinc-
ture of *myrrh*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
MYRRHINE. *adj.* [*myrrhinus*, Latin.] Made of the myrrhine
stone.

How they quaff in gold,
Crystal and *myrrhine* cups imbosc'd with gems
And studs of pearl. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. iv.*
MYRTIFORM. *n. f.* [*myrtus* and *form*.] Having the shape of
myrtle.
MYRTLE. *n. f.* [*myrtus*, Latin; *myrte*, Fr.] A fragrant tree
sacred to Venus.

The flower of the *myrtle* consists of several leaves disposed
in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose; upon
the top of the foot-stalk is the ovary, which has a short star-
like cup, divided at the top into five parts, and expanded;
the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into
three cells, which are full of kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*
There will I make three beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a garle
Imbroider'd all with leaves of *myrtle*. *Shakespeare.*
I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the moist dew on the *myrtle* leaf
To his grand sea. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
Democritus would have Concord like a fair virgin, hold-
ing in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a bundle of
myrtle; for such is the nature of these trees, that if they be
planted though a good space one from the other, they will
meet, and with twining one embrace the other. *Peacham.*
Not can the muse the gallant Sidney pass
The plume of war! with early lawrels crown'd,
Myrtle and the poet's bay. *Thomson's Summer.*
1. An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself do it*; that is,
not I by proxy; not another.

As his host,
I should against his murd'ring shut the door,
Not bear the knife myself. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
2. The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique case.
They have missed another pain, against which I should
have been at a loss to defend myself. *Swift's Examiner.*
MYSTAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*μυσταγωγός*.] *mystagogus*, Latin.] One
who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church
relics, and shews them to strangers. *Bailey.*
MYSTRIARCH. *n. f.* [*μυστήριον* and *ἀρχή*.] One presiding
over mysteries.